Wm L. Morton

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JUST OPENED,

And for Sale at the PRINTING OFFICE, *Petersburg, the following valuable Collection of* BOOKS.

ALEXANDER's Virgil
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Berrington's Immaterialifm
Boffuet's Univerfal Hiftory
Bolingbroke on Hiftory
Brown on Civil Liberty
Bolingbroke's Works
Black & Bond, Hiftory of
Benyowfkie's Memoirs
Boyer's Grammar (French)
Burney's Life of Metaftafio
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Bennet's Letters
Burgh's Dignity
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Coke's Reports
Compton's Practice
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Clariffa Harlow
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Carey on the Fever
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Culler's Synopfis
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Cooke's Voyages
Columbian Mufe
Cavern of Death
Carver's Travels
Cullen's Practice
Dyer's Reports
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Duncombe's Law of England
Defence of Uiury
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Dodd on Death
Doddridges Rife and Progrefs
Democrat
Dumourier, Life of
Doddridge on Education
Dream Books
Dilworth's Bookkeeping
Duty of Woman
Divinity of Chrift
Domeftic Medicine
Dramatic Pieces
Diieafes of Children
Equity Cafes
Elpinaffes' Reports
Entick's Dictionary
Epiftles Epitomifed
Edwards's Hiftory of the Weft-Indies.
Epitome of Hiftory
Elements of Morality
Ditto of Geography
Enfield's Speaker
——— Sermons
Moore's View of French Revolution
Embaffy to China
Economy of Life
Francis's Maxims
Fonblanque on Equity
Ferguion on Civil Society
——— on Aftronomy
Francis's Horace
Farrier
Findley's Hiftory of the Infurrection in Pennfylvania
Five Points
Family Inftructor
Fair Hibernian (a Novel)
French Revolution
Farmer's Friend (a Novel)
Fordyce's Sermons
Friend of Youth
Family Phyfician
Fairy Tales
Fi Sermons
Female Jockey Club
Fables of Flora
Female Family Phyfician
Gilbert on Replevins
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Hardie's Tables of memory
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——— Works
Julia de Robigne
Jockey Club
Junius's Letters
Kyd on Awards
—— on Bills
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Law Grammar
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Looking-Glafs
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Life of Watts and Doddridge
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—— of Alexander
—— of Baron Trenck
—— of Joiepb
Lavater's Aphorifms on Man
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Mitford's Pleadings
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—— Sketches
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Philip's Voyages
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Parnel's Poems
Political Curioiities
Penn's Exercifes
Philofophical Dictionary
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Pope's Odyffey
Piozzi's Britifh Synonomy
Payne's Epitome
Preiton's Maionry
Pratt on the Sublime
Pamela (a novel)
Pleafure of Memory
Prefident's Speeches
Political Dictionary
Pelew Iflands
Poor Man's Help
Pomphrett's Poems
Prieftly on Education
Principles of Politeneis
Political Miicellany
Putnam's Life
Pulpit and Desk
Political Catechifm
Quincy's Medical Lexicon
Richardfon's Practice
Runnington on Ejectments.
Rowan's Trial
Ryan on the Aithma
Raynal's Indies
Rollin's Ancient Hiftory
Rambler
Rouffeau's Julia
Radcliffe's Journey
Roderic's Callie
Rural Walks
Robertfon's Indies
Ready Reckoner
Religious Truth
——— Courtfhip
Romance of the Foreft
Strange's Reports
State Trials
Sheppard's Touchftone
Salkield's Reports
Saunders' Eflay on Ufes
Search after Happineis
Song Books
Shipmaiter's Aiiiftant
State of Nova Scotia
Speaker
Sterne's Works
Spectator
Syren
Smith's Eflays
Shakefpear's Works
Steward's Elements of Philofophy
Sentimental Lucubrations
Shakefpear's Characters
Stiles's Judges
Syftem of Anatomy
Saints Reft
Shipwreck
Select Plays
Steuben's Diicipline
Spiritual Letters
Saunders's Journal in the Deiarts of Arabia
Scott's Letters
Sorrows of Werter
Student & Paftor
Spaniih Grammer
Seneca's Morals
Sandford & Merton, (a tale)
Select Pamphlets, (bound)
Tablet of Memory
Telemachus
Turner's Introduction to Geography
Thompfon's Works
Taplin's Farriery
Tour in Holland
Travels of Montague
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Vade Mecum
Vefey's Reports
Vernon's Chancery
Vattel's Law of Nations
Volney's Law of Nature
Vocal Enchantreis
Viiion of Columbus
Voyages of Amaiis
Varlo's Huibandry
Village Curate
Viiit for a Week.
Wilfon's Reports
Williams's Conveyancing
Ward's Law of Nations
Wynne's Ehnomus
Wonderful Magazine
Walkingham's Aiiiftant
Walker's Dictionary
Williion's Catechifm
Watts' Spelling Book
Warville on Commerce
Warren's Poems
Whitfield's Sermons
Williion's Meditations
White's Sermons
——— on Woman
Wallis on Diieafes
Watts' Miicellanies
——— Glory of Chriit
Weft on Agency
Waihington's Letters
Watts' Lyric Poems
——— on the Mind
Webfter on Fever
Young's Travels
Young Man's beft Companion
Zeluco—a Story founded on Facts

ALSO,

Bibles, Teftaments, Pfalters, Primers, Spelling-Books, Small Hiftories for Children, Letter Paper, Common Writing Paper, Quills, Waters, and Ink Powder, &c. &c.

Petersburg, January 28, 1797.

Petersburg, Nov. 30, 1796.

THE fubfcriber, by virtue of an adminiftration committed to him by the Huftings Court of the Town of Petersburg, will offer for fale, on the firft Monday in March next, at the Court-houfe of faid Town,

Six valuable Slaves, *to wit*;

An old black woman named Molly, a black man named Billy, a mulatto woman named Charlotte and her two children, and a dark mulatto woman named Betty—The property of Michael Burke, deceafed.

Six months credit will be given for one half the purchafe money, and twelve months for the other half.

If any perfon has any juft claim to either of the above Slaves, they are defired to come forward and legally eftabliih the fame, on or before the day of fale, otherwiie they will be fold as above.

C. C. DE KLAUMAN, Serjeant of the Town of Petersburg.

FOR SALE,

WESTBROOK Warehouie, with two fmall houfes adjoining. For further particulars, apply to the fubfcriber.

GEORGE WILSON.

Petersburg, December 1796.

DOCUMENT

Which accompanied the meiiage of the Preiident of the United States to both houfes of Congreis,

January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, miniiter plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic.

Continued.]

If among the multitude of fuch complaints as Mr. Adet has exhibited, any one could excite furpriie, this charge is calculated to produce it. Here a formal charge is made againft the government of the United States, that it did not controul, in another independent nation, the right of judging its own affairs—that it did not forbid and effectually prevent the officers of a foreign power, the Britiih admirals and commanders in the Weft-Indies, declaring certain French colonies to be in a ftate of block de! "But the official legaliiation of "a proclamation had been poited up under "our eyes, prohibiting our commerce with "the French colonies, and fuipending to "us alone the law of nations!" The anfwer to Mr. Fauchet, from the fecretary of ftate, repreients this matter differently. The Britiih conful general at Philadelphia, by a publication of the 10th of April 1795, gave notice that he had received official communications that the iflands of Guadaloupe, Marigalante and Deiirade, were by proclamation iiiued by his Britannic majeity's general and vice-admiral commanding in the Weft-Indies, declared to be in an actual ftate of blockade, and that *neutral* (not ingly *American*) veiiels, were thereby prohibited from attempting to enter any ports or places in thoie iflands with iupplies of any kind, under the penalty of "being dealt with "conformably to exiiting treaties, and as "warranted by the eitabliihed laws of na"tions." And while exiiting treaties (our treaty with Great-Britain had no operative exiitence till 12 months after the conful's advertiiement) and the laws of nations were avowed to be the rules by which the property of neutrals was in this caie to be adjudged —had they reaion to complain? If any neutral veiiels attempted to enter any of thoie ports which were not in reality in a ftate of blockade, and yet were captured, could they be condemned? certainly not by the rules which the Britiih preicribed to themielves "treaties and the laws of na"tions." But if the Britiih commanders proclaimed untruths, and iiiued arbitrary orders for capturing neutral veiiels; and their cruiiers and courts of admiralty executed them arbitarily; could the American government prevent them? We could demand of the Britiih government iatisfaction for injuries to our own citizens, conieqnent on iuch orders; and if any iuch were iuitained, the arrangements for making reparation are now in execution. But admitting that any ports in the French colonies were in fact blockaded, who ihould notify it to neutral nations accuitomed to trade with thoie ports? certainly the officers of that power whoie fleets and armies formed the blockade, and in the United States no mode of giving univerial notice could be ib effectual as a publication in hand bills and newipapers.

9th. "It eluded all the advances made "by the republic for renewing the treaties "of commerce upon a more favorable footing to both nations; it excuied itielf on "the moit frivolous pretext; whilit it anticipated Great-Britain, by ioliciting a "treaty, in which proitituting its neutrality, "it iacrificed France to her enemies, or rather looking upon her as obliterated from "the map of the world, it forgot the ier"vices ihe had rendered it, and threw aiide "the duty of gratitude, as if ingratitude "were a government duty."

Of the advances referred to, the firit were made by Mr. Genet. Theie you will iee in the printed correipondence between him and Mr. Jefferion. Mr. Genet's letter is dated the 23d of May, 1793; in which he informed the government that he was authoriied to propoie a treaty on a "liberal "and fraternal baiis." Mr. Jefferion's letter to Mr. Morris, our miniiter at Paris, dated the 23d of Auguit, 1793, aiiigns the reaion for poitponing the negociation. * "The "ienate (ays he) being then in receis, and "not to meet again till the fall, I appriied "Mr. Genet that the participation in mat"ters of treaty, given by the conititution "to that branch of our government, would "of courie delay any *definitive* anfwer to "his friendly propoiition. As he was ien"iible of this circumitance, the matter has "been underitood to lie over till the meet"ing of the ienate." Congreis were not to meet until December, conieqnently there was no neceiity of precipitating the buiineis —But with the beit diipoiitions to form new commercial arrangements, mutually more beneficial than thoie of the treaty of 1778, the unwarrantable conduct of Mr. Genet, from the moment he landed at Charleiton, until the date of his letter on the ſubject of the negociation, was ſufficient to excite caution in the American government. He had there violated the ſovereignty of the United States. "By authoriiing the fitting and "arming of veiiels in the ports, enliiting "men, citizens and foreigners, and giving "them commiiiions to cruize and commit "hoitilities on nations at peace with us," † and with whom we had extenive commercial connections. "Theie privateers were "taking and bringing prizes into our ports, "and the conuls of France were aiiuming "to hold courts of admiralty on them, to "try, condemn and authorize their ſale as "legal prize." Nevertheleis, the government really deiirous of forming a new and more advantageous commercial treaty with France, initructed the miniiter of the United States at Paris to manifeit the ſame to the Executive of France, ‡ and to ſuggeit for this purpoie, that the powers of Mr. Genet be renewed to his ſucceiior. It is true that in his letter, dated the 30th of September, Mr. Genet had renewed the propoiition of negociating a commercial treaty; but how was it poiiible for the government to undertake a negociation with that miniiter after "The correipondence which had taken "place between the executive and him" (a correipondence on his part replete with inſults) "and the acts which he had thought "proper to do, and to countenance in oppoiition to the laws of the land?" After the government had initructed our miniiter at Paris to deiire Mr. Genet's recal, and to declare to the government of France "The "neceiity of their having a repreientative "here diipoied to reipect the laws and authority of the country, and to do the beit "for their intereit which theie would "would permit," "and when it was only "an anxious regard for thoie intereits, and "a deiire that they might not ſuffer, which "induced the executive in the mean time "to receive his communications in writing, "and to admit the continuance of his funcitions ſo long as they ſhould be reſtrained "within the limits of the law, as theretofore announced to him, or ſhould be of "the tenor uſually obſerved towards independent nations by the repreſentative of "a friendly power reſiding with them?" Under ſuch circumſtances what anſwer could the executive return to Mr. Genet more proper, and more marked with attention to France, than that his letter "would be conſidered with all the reſpect and intereſt "which its object neceſſarily required."

It is probable that the powers to negociate a commercial treaty were not renewed to Mr. Genet's ſucceſſor—certainly they were not communicated to our government.

We now come to the freſh overtures of a commercial negociation made by Mr. Adet.

The firſt notices of them are found in memorandum of facts dated the 27th and 29th of June 1795, and ſubſcribed by the ſecretary of ſtate. By theſe it appears, that on the 13th of June Mr. Adet arrived at Philadelphia. On the 15th Mr. Fauchet introduced him to the ſecretary of ſtate—on the 16th Mr. Adet informed the ſecretary that he ſhould the next day ſend him ſome act of the French government, relative to commerce, but it was not ſent. On the 22d of June Mr. Adet was reminded of the promiſed communication. He ſaid it was copying, and gave reaſon to ſuppoſe that he ſhould forward it on that day, but on that day nothing was received.

On the 29th of June 1795, Mr. Adet had an interview with the ſecretary of ſtate: He obſerved that he brought with him the commercial decrees which Mr. Genet had formerly propounded to our government, and was inſtructed to negociate a treaty of com-

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* *State Papers, p.* 15.

† *State Papers, p.* 68.

‡ *State Papers, p.* 68.

merce upon their basis. He was asked whether he had any documents to communicate. He replied that he would send them that day —He said he had to communicate some inquietudes respecting the late treaty between the United States and Great Britain. He observed that it was understood, that the United States had disabled themselves from entering into a new commercial treaty upon a liberal scale with France. The secretary answered that he had determined before he came, to ask the permission of the president to communicate to him a copy of the treaty, and then he might say in what part he supposed that any impropriety with respect to France existed. The president having afterwards assented, the secretary on the same day delivered to Mr. Adet a printed copy of the treaty on which he promised to communicate his remarks.

These remarks dated June 30th, and the secretary's answer dated July 6th, refuting the objections they contained, I have already noticed. The subsequent proceedings will show either that those objections, did not make any strong impressions on Mr. Adet's mind, or that the secretary's answer had removed them.

On the 30th June 1795, Mr. Adet communicated a part of his instructions relative to "a new commercial treaty, and a new "consular convention to be entered into "between France and the United States." The instructions imported that he was only to "*prepare* with the American government "the means and arrangements" of those treaties, and then to communicate them to the committee of public safety. The object of the new treaty was declared to be "to "found the commercial relations of the two "republics upon stipulations *more reciprocally* advantageous, and more clearly "worded than that of 1778, and the object "of the consular convention to secure the "execution of the commercial treaty."

The secretary of state answered on the 1st of July expressing the readiness of the government to open the proposed negociation, and requested a communication of the dates of the decrees to which Mr. Adet's instruction referred.

On the 8th of July 1795, Mr. Adet replied to the secretary of state "that he neither knew nor possessed any other decree "relative to the new negociation to be "opened between France and the United "States than that of the § 5th of February, "1793, communicated to us by citizen Genet." This letter of the 8th was received the 12th, accompanied by a note of the latter date apologizing for the delay on account of sickness. On the 12th the secretary of state had written to him, *pressing him* on the subject of the new negociation.

On the 16th of July 1795, the secretary of state again wrote to Mr. Adet, and after informing him that as he was not cloathed with any very formal authority upon this subject, the president of the United States had thought proper to place him *(the secretary of state)* upon the same, and no other footing—the secretary proposed, that the negociation should be conducted in writing, unless when either thought it expedient to have an interview on any particular difficulty. And then assuring Mr. Adet that no unnecessary procrastination should be found in the secretary of state, further proposed, that Mr. Adet should state 1st, the parts of the treaty, which he wished to be abolished—2d. those parts which he wished to be corrected; and 3d. *any additions* which seemed to him desirable—But expressed the readiness of the secretary to adopt any other better mode of conducting the negociation, if such occurred to Mr Adet.

On the 20th July 1795, Mr. Adet mentioning his sickness, which for 15 days had obliged him to abstain from business, replied on the subject of the negociation in these words "In a few days I shall have the hon"or of seeing you, and of taking the neces"sary measures in order to commence the "business relative to the digesting of the new "treaty and new consular convention."

From this detail, it must I conceive be on easy task to find any facts by which Mr. Adet's charge can be supported. What he affects to call "frivolous pretexts" are substantial reasons, and in respect to his own advances to treat, the conduct of our government manifests an *eagerness* to enter on the negociation—certainly you will discover in it no disposition to elude or to procrastinate.

You will be pleased to observe sir, that the letter from the secretary of state to Mr. Adet, explaining the manner in which they should proceed in the negociation is dated the 16th of July, and that Mr. Adet's answer agreeing shortly to meet the secretary, in order to take the necessary measures for commencing the business is dated the 20th July, yet in his note of November 15th, 1796, after having charged the government of the United States. "With eluding all advances "made by the republic for renewing the "treaties of commerce, and excusing itself "on the most frivolous pretexts," after acknowledging that the president had authorised the secretary of state to negociate, and that the latter had explained the manner of proceeding, he asks "But at what time? When "the ratification of the treaty concluded be"tween Lord Grenville and Mr. Jay, no "longer permitted the undersigned to pursue "that negociation. I am sorry sir, in this "place to call your attention to dates. The "British treaty was not ratified until the "14th of August 1795, that is about a "month after the plan of negociating with Mr. Adet had been proposed to him by the secretary of state, and 25 days after he had agreed to proceed in it. And if that ratification finally induced him to abandon the idea of negociating a new treaty between France and the United States, it did not instantly produce this determination. He doubtless perceived that his own objections to the British treaty were obviated by the answer from the secretary of state, and where when he acknowledged the receipt of it, he had given up the right of judging of the treaty, whether it was good or bad I shall (says he, in his letter of July 20th, 1795), "transmit if (the secretary's answer) to the "French government together with my ob"servations and the treaty. In such impor"tant circumstances, it is exclusively the "province of my government to judge; and "I cannot permit myself to decide at all." And then immediately adds—"In a few days "I shall have the honor of seeing you, and "of taking the necessary measures in order "to commence the business relative to the "digesting of the new treaty and new Con"sular Convention." The British treaty there did not obstruct the negociation, the principles of which might have been agreed on, and the articles drawn into form to be submitted to the respective governments: for that was all the respective negociators were authorized to do.

[To be continued.]

§ *Mr. Adet has since corrected this date, the decree intended being dated February 19, 1793. This is already published with the State Papers of that year, page 15.*

Mecklenburg, January 30, 1797.

AS Mr. John A. Fokes, my present Tutor, on account of his ill state of health, wishes to decline his profession, any gentleman qualified to undertake the management of a Grammer School, would find liberal encouragement in succeeding him. The profits of the School at present amount to upwards of 200 dollars, with board, lodging and washing clear, and provided Mr. Fowike's health would permit him to attend to a larger number of pupils, much greater profits might be calculated on. To any gentleman who comes well recommended, the School will be given up immediately, but provided no application is made sooner, the School will be conducted as formerly until the first of May.

LEWIS BURWELL.

N. B. A gentleman who understands the French Language would be preferred. 4*

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in Petersburg, the 9th instant, a white lad named JOHN OVERBY, about 19 or 20 years old, tolerably well grown, rather dark complexion, is lame in his left leg which occasions him to hop considerably, wears his hair sometimes tied behind, was raised in this county about 28 miles from town, has lived with me as an apprentice about 3 years to learn the Hatter's business, and can do tolerable good work; had on when he went away a dark cloth coat and striped overalls. I expect he will endeavour to go southwardly.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said lad and secure him in any jail so that I get him again. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing the said lad at their peril. SAMUEL DAVIS.

N. B. If he will return on his own accord, all his past conduct will be forgiven. S. D.

Petersburg, January 16, 1797.

Petersburg, January 25, 1797.

THE subscriber intending to leave Petersburg about the first of April, proposes selling off all his Merchandize, consisting of Dry Goods, West-India Goods, and a few articles in the Grocery line—also all his House and Kitchen Furniture.

The sale will commence on the first day of March next, at his Store on Bollingbrook street, opposite the Printing Office—A credit of thirty days will be allowed for all sums of five pounds and upwards.—In the mean time he will dispose of the Goods on very low terms; those inclined to purchase will meet with great bargains.

3 JOSEPH BUTLER.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from Booth's Ordinary, in Dinwiddie county, about seven miles from Petersburg, the 31st of last month, A LIGHT BAY HORSE, about five feet high, upwards of nine years old, trots and canters, branded on the near shoulder D, has a blaze in his face, one glass eye, and has a piece cut out of the fore side of the near ear, hanging mane and switch tail.—Any person who will bring the said Horse to Mr. John Lee, in the lower end of Charlotte county, shall receive the above reward. It is suspected that the above Horse was stolen by the noted John Thweatt. JOHN VANCE.

February 10, 1797.

Garden Seeds,

Just received, by the MARTIN from LONDON, and for sale by

WILLIAM MOORE.

Petersburg, February 2, 1797.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from cutting or cultivating my Land in Charlotte county, known by the name of Brewer's Tract, as they may expect to suffer for the same. The Land is for Sale—the terms may be made known by applying to JOHN HITCHCOCK.

Dinwiddie, February 9, 1797.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months. JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Also a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook street.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Swandowns.	Glass and Queens ware assorted.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.	Fresh Teas.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.	Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muslins.	Bar Iron, Caslings, Salt.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Satting, Lustrings, and Persians.	Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Table and Tea China, in setts.	Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
	Cheese, Chocolate.
	Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

The Subscriber has Several

LIKELY HORSES,

Which he will Sell for Cash or on a short Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 12, 1796. (tf)

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Company, for dealings with David Russell, at their store in Blandford; Robert Turnbull, at their store in Dinwiddie; Thomas Crawford, at their store in Brunswick; William Turnbull, at their store in Mecklenburg; William Cole, at their store in Warren county, North Carolina; or with Robert Burton or William Duncan, at their store at Hall's, in Charlotte county, under the firm of Charles Duncan, & Company—are hereby notified, that the subscribers appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the said Company, and to take into their possession all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and other Papers, to the said Company belonging:—And the subscribers being exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, the respective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment on account of such debts to the said Robert Turnbull, as well in cases where the said Robert hath taken Bonds or Notes, Bills of Sale, or Mortgages, payable to himself individually, or unto himself and Charles Duncan jointly, for money or tobacco originally due to the said Company, as in those cases where the Bonds or Notes &c. are made payable to Dinwiddie, Crawford, & Company, or Charles Duncan, & Company—and the several Lawyers, Sheriffs, and Collectors, who may be possessed of any Money, Bonds, Notes, or other specialties, belonging to the said Company (although in the name of said Robert Turnbull) are requested to communicate the same to us, and to consider themselves accountable to us only for such papers, and their collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner of,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Co.

January 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DUNCAN & TURNBULL, for dealings at their late store in PETERSBURG, under the management of William Cole, will please take notice, that the subscribers are appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the said concern, and to take into their possession all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and all other specialties, belonging to the said Company:—And the subscribers being exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, the respective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment hereafter on account of such debts, to the said William Cole, or to Robert Turnbull:—And the several Lawyers, Sheriffs, or other Collectors, who may be possessed of any papers belonging to the said concern of Duncan & Turnbull, are requested to communicate the same to us, and to consider themselves accountable to us only for such papers and collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
JAMES KING, sen. another Partner.

January 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

SUSSEX, January 30, 1797.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons trusting my Wife ELIZABETH MALONE, as I will not be responsible for any contract of hers, as she has absconded from my bed.

3* JOHN MALONE.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thursday the 23d instant, at the store in Blandford, lately occupied by Baird & Weatherspoon,

ALL the remaining Furniture, belonging to the Estate of the deceased Doctor David Black, consisting of TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDS, &c.

February 13, 1797.

Dinwiddie Feb 11, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Richard Burnett, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment—and those who have claims against the said Estate will please make them known as early as possible to

3* CASTON BURNETT, Adm'r.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a Superior Court held in Petersburg, the 17th day of Sept 1796.

PATRICK WHITE, assignee of George Macfarlane, Plaintiff. } IN DEBT.
Against
Fountain Jankersly, Defendant.

THE plurles awarded against the defendant, in this suit being returned "not found," and he not entering his appearance according to law, and the rules of this Court, Therefore on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that unless the said defendant doth appear here on the 1st day of the next April Court, and answer the plaintiffs action, judgement will be entered for the plaintiff against him.—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published at three successive Court days at the door of the Courthouse of Nottoway county, and also three times in the Virginia Gazette.

A Copy—Teste
WILLIAM WHITLOCKE, C. C.

Daniel & William Eanes,

Have just come to hand and now opened for Sale, Mens, Womens, Boys, and Misses

SHOES & SLIPPERS,

Which are superior in quality to any they have ever yet received,

MEN'S finest A. B. & C. Shoes,
Do. double Soaled do.
Do. do. do. and Foxt do.
Do. Wax'd do.
Do. Coarse do.
Ladies Morocco Slippers assorted,
Do. lined and bound do.
Do. course Ran'd Shoes,
Misses lined and bound Slippers,
Boys Shoes assorted.

Which with what they had on hand before will make a very general supply of almost every kind.—A few ton BAR-IRON, of a good size, cheap for Cash or Old Tobacco of good weights, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, February 2, 1797. (4w.

LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE Petersburg, 1st February 1797.

A.

THOMAS ANDERSON, care of Mr Hoston. Joseph B. Adams.

B.

James Bilbery. Charles Barker, Sussex.

C.

Cornelius Conner, Mecklenburg. Wm. Crofs. Richard H. Cocke, Milford Mill. William Cole. Mrs. Martha Cuningham.

D.

Col. Rawleigh P. Downman. John Dandridge, Attorney at Law, Prince George.

F.

Elizabeth Fitzjaro. Henry Freeman, Lunenburg.

G.

Col. Peterson Goodwin, 2. Edmund Graves, care Capt. Jones.

H.

Thomas Hardaway, Dinwiddie.

J.

Lewelling Jones, Lunenburg, care Mr. McConnico. Philip W. Jackson, Lunenburg, 2.

L.

Isaac Lowe. Joseph Lyell, Brunswick.

M.

George M'Intosh. Samuel Mathews. William Monday. John Murray.

N

Mons. Nouvel. The Clerk Dinwiddie. John Nunnery, care D. Manly.

O.

Peter B. Orsm Henry Oakwood.

P.

William Pretchett, Dinwiddie.

R.

Joseph Rollins.

S.

Col. Selden. John Smith, Dinwiddie. John Sangston.

T.

Samuel Turner.

W.

John Winn, Lunenburg, care Mr. McConnico. Mr. Warmot. Mr. Winot.

J. GRAMMER.

To be Sold, for Ready Money,

by virtue of a Deed of Trust from DAVID ROSS, Esq; in order to raise the sum of Three Thousand Dollars, and the charges of sale,

THE Plantation in the county of Chesterfield, whereon the said Ross formerly resided, known by the name of ARROWFIELD, containing, by estimation, 800 acres, more or less.

This Tract is so well known, that a particular description is thought unnecessary.

The sale will be at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, and will take place at Robert Armistead's Tavern, in the town of Petersburg, on Saturday the 25th of February, 1797, between the hours of 12 and 6 in the afternoon.

A title will be made by the Trustees, in conformity to the powers vested in them by Mr. Ross's deed.

WILLIAM HAY,
JOHN WICKHAM,
DUNCAN ROSE, } Trustees.

January 24, 1797. 6

From the *Albany Gazette.*

Messrs. Barber and Southwick,

The letter from Paris, announcing with much confidence, that the celebrated Gen. Buonaparte is an American—a native of Middleton in Connecticut—whose original name was Shaler—has excited no small degree of curiosity, and doubts, as to the authenticity of the letter as well as to the fact itself. Having taken some pains to ascertain the fact, in the course of my enquiries, I have been credibly informed, that Mr. John Fellows, of New York, received a letter from his friend in Paris, of which the extract published relative to Buonaparte, was a literal copy. Although we can hardly flatter ourselves that America can claim the honor of having produced the great Buonaparte; yet it cannot be amiss to state a fact which materially corroborates the letter received by Mr. Fellows; which is, that a gentleman by the name of Shaler (also a native of Middleton, Connecticut) who has resided in this city for several years, says, that on or about the year 1786, a brother of his, then about 12 years of age, sailed from Stratford, (Connecticut) in the capacity of a cabin boy, on board a Letter of Marque, that she proceeded to the Mediterranean, and was taken; since which no accounts have been received from his brother; but the family have always supposed him to be living somewhere in the Mediterranean; and further, that he was a very active lad, and displayed an uncommon strength of mind for his years. Volney the traveller, who is in this city, asserted, that Buonaparte had married a lady of fortune, and owned a farm adjoining his in Corsica.

These circumstances serve in some measure to reconcile the pleasing fact; and it may be observed, that the striking analogy it bears to similar cases which have come under our observation, renders it the easier of belief, that in early life young Shaler was transferred by accident from captivity into the arms of fortune. It is well known, that the celebrated Littlepage, a native of Virginia, whilst a boy, rose into rapid consequence in Europe, where his superior talents, and the elegance of his person and manners, caused his company to be courted by princes and nobility.

INVESTIGATOR.

NASSAU (N. P.) January 24.

Yesterday the Bermudian privateer Fortune of War, capt. Adams, came in with a recaptured American schooner, named the Venus, of Charleston, George M Hatfard, master, from Port-au-Prince for Charleston, with a cargo of sugar.

January 27.

The order given by the French Directory for taking American vessels bound to or from British ports, is, in all likelihood, the cause of there being so few arrivals from England, during the last and present months, in the American states.

Unless a general peace should take place this winter in Europe, it seems almost certain that the Americans will be obliged, by the outrageous conduct of the French, to resort to arms for reparation of injuries experienced, and for defence against depredations in future.

From the favourable bias towards the French, manifested by the people of the southern states, it appears not improbable, that they will be averse to such a measure; and thus, by opposing the wishes of the northern and great commercial states, hasten that separation which has so often been looked forward to with dread by every American patriot.

The recapturing of American vessels by British ships of war and privateers, under the actual circumstances of the times, is rather a novel case in maritime history.

Although the French capture American vessels trading to and from British ports, is the most manifest violation of the treaties existing between the two nations, still they have not promulged any declaration of war,—they yet keep up intercourse with the American republic, and affect to consider her as their friend and ally.

Were the two powers at open hostility, there would be little trouble in ascertaining what a salvage should be allowed to our ships for retaking American vessels; but as matters are situated, although it will not be disputed that something is equitably due to the captors, still the fixing the quantum of it, is a business of peculiar difficulty.

We have heard of an arrangement for a temporary adjustment of such matters. It is this—the recaptured vessel and cargo to be appraised, and on sufficient security being given for compliance with what may be the general practice at home in similar cases, the master allowed to proceed on his voyage.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 31.

The following is handed us by a gentleman lately arrived from the West Indies:

On the 8th December, was brought into Port Royal, by the frigate Quebec, Capt. John Cook, in the schooner Romp, of New York. On her passage from Cape Francois to Jacmel, was taken by the sloop of war Ratler, which took out the mate and crew, and put a Lieutenant with four men on board, and on some frivolous pretence sent her for Jamaica, leaving on board the owner, Paul F. Randall, of New York, and Capt. Oliver Peck, of Connecticut, with a boy. On the way down, the owner and captain retook the vessel and went into Aux-Cayes, from whence she proceeded to Jacmel, and fell in with the Magicienne.

One of the people they had kept on board thro' necessity to work the vessel, betrayed their situation to commodore Rickets, who took them on board his ship and kept them in irons, during his cruise of near a month, and sent them in the Quebec one of his squadron, to Jamaica, where they are confined, and expect to be tried under a commission of piracy. These gentlemen were in absolute danger of starving, having received only two rations of half allowance generally given to prisoners, except by the succour of French prisoners, belonging to the African sloop of war, taken off Aux Cayes. A writ of habeas corpus has been issued to remove them from the frigate for further prosecution. These gentlemen say, that there are seven or eight American citizens on board the Quebec, besides French, Spanish, and Dutch sailors, detained by force.

CHARLESTON, Feb 4.

The subscriber, master of the schooner Apollo, of Wiscasset, sailed from Fort Royal, Martinique, on the 30th of Dec, 1796, bound to Savannah: On the 2d of January, 1797, was captured by the French privateer schooner Santhonax, of 14 guns, about 30 leagues N. W. from Samberaro. After plundering me of about 400l. sterl. and treating me very ill, they took from on board Mr. James Whither, part owner, likewise my mate and three men, and kept them on board the privateer. They permitted me, my boy and a sick man, to remain on board the Apollo, with the French prize master and crew, and ordered them to make the best of their way for St. John's in Porto Rico. After being in possession of the French 25 hours, was retaken by the brig Hezekiah, Hezekiah Frith, master, of Bermuda, who very politely gave me my vessel again, without sustaining the least injury. That all Americans, after being captured by the French, may fall into such good hands as capt. Frith's, is the earnest wish of

LEMUEL WHITE.

February 6.

The sloop Port Packet, which arrived yesterday from Turk's Island, was picked up a drift near the Reef of Salt Key, and carried into Nassau, about the 31st December last; she was loaded with Nicaragua, Brazillette, and Mahogany woods; her sails were hoisted, but no person was on board of her; the captain's chest, bedding, quadrant, &c. were all found on board of her; from her log book it appears that she was from the city of St. Domingo, in Hispaniolo, bound to Philadelphia; that she belonged to Newburyport, and that her captain's name was LOWELL. The boat was missing. A captain Lowe, who was in Nassau when she arrived, said that he had seen the sloop in St. Domingo, that he assisted captain Lowell (who was sick) to count 3000 dollars, which he was certain he took to sea with him; none of this money was found on board of her. The last day's transactions, entered in the log-book, was when they were off the east end of Hispaniola, standing over towards Porto-Rico. No account can be given of the captain or crew. On her arrival at Nassau she and her cargo were libelled, condemned and sold.

February 7.

On Sunday night last the ship Polly, Higgins, from the Havanna, bound to this port, laden with 900 boxes of sugar, got on the South Breakers; she soon after beat over these, with the loss of her rudder, and was brought to an anchor in the channel, opposite the light-house, on trying the pumps, it was found she had sprung a leak; after pumping an hour, the water had gained four feet, the captain and crew then took to the boat, but falling in soon after with a pilot boat, the captain returned to the ship. It was not known last evening whether any of the cargo would be saved or not. The accident this ship has met with is ascribed to the foggy weather, which has prevailed for some days past.

WILMINGTON. (D) Feb. 8

Last Monday night, between the hours of 9 and 10, the Cotton Factory, within 3 miles of this town, on the Brandywine, by some unaccountable means took fire, and was totally consumed. The proprietor, Mr. Jacob Broom, must suffer considerably by this conflagration, as all the machinery, worked and raw materials, fell a prey to the all devouring element. Thus, in a few hours, have the pleasing expectations of the community, and the laudable and patriotic exertions of an individual to bring the Cotton Manufacture to perfection in this country, been unfortunately frustrated.

Not less than three years have been spent in constructing and improving the machinery of this fabric; which, from the ingenuity of the undertaker, was so contrived, as to perform the usual manual departments, entirely by water. In a very few months more, Cotton Goods, of American manufacture, would have been delivered from this factory, as cheap or cheaper than those imported.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.

Philadelphia, December 27th, 1797.

Gentlemen,

The address on the subject of my retirement, which you have done me the honour to enclose, by direction of the General Assembly of Virginia, was received on the 25th.

My acknowledgment of it is committed to your care—and for the polite and flattering manner in which you have executed the direction of the legislature, I pray you to accept my best thanks, and all the good wishes of,

Gentlemen,
You most obedient and
Very humble servant,
Go. WASHINGTON.

Ludwell Lee, Esq S. S
John Wise, Esq S. H. D } Virginia.

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of VIRGINIA.

Gentlemen,

For your address, be pleased to accept my acknowledgments.

That any services of mine should have produced a declaration of the friendship and gratitude of the Legislature of Virginia, cannot but be as pleasing as it is honourable to me, whose highest ambition has been, by faithfully and zealously serving my country to the utmost of my abilities, in all the public employments of my life, to merit the approbation of my fellow citizens.

It is with unfeigned thankfulness for the goodness of a kind Providence, that I look forward to the period, when the first wishes of my heart are to be gratified, in returning once more, to private occupation, in the shades of rural retirement.

Go. WASHINGTON.

United States, 27th December, 1796.

PETERSBURG, *Feb.* 17.

The British packet, Carteret, Capt. Taylor, arrived at New-York, the 31 instant, with the English December mail. The last London accounts by this mail are of December 4, of which the Argus gives the following summary.

The British Prime Minister Pitt, had succeeded in filling up his Loan to the amount of 15 millions, at 5 per cent. per annum.

The successes of the army of Italy have been unremitted from the 1st to the 12th of November, during which time there were taken from the enemy 8 pieces of cannon, and 2,500 prisoners—the killed are not numbered in Gen. Buonaparte's letter, but mentioned as very numerous.

The German account differs widely from the generals, and is not so late.

General Gentilli, commander at Corsica, has obliged the English fleet to evacuate the gulph of Florence, and burnt three English ships of war at Ajaccio.

The division of Richery's fleet, which had been detached on a secret expedition, had arrived at the Isle de Cruix.

The Porte has determined to keep a permanent Minister with the French Republic.

The treaty with the Duke of Parma is ratified by the council of elders.

The French Directory have announced the proposition for an armistice with the Austrians, but it does not appear to have taken place, except in regard to some out posts.

Nothing decisive on the subject of peace, but it is certain that negotiations are on foot between the Emperor and the Republic.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated 7th January, 1797.

"On the 15th instant arrived at Fort Royal, Sir R. Abercrombie, Gen. Hope, &c. from England, after a passage of 51 days, in the Arethusa frigate; and we learn that 15,000 men may be expected in the course of this month, it is supposed to attack Guadaloupe, although the most profound secrecy is observed at head quarters.

"Tranquility is at length restored to the ill fated islands at St. Vincent's and Grenada, and the insurgents of St. Lucia are nearly reduced—The Charibs have all surrendered, and are now on the island of Balliseu.

"On the 26th ult. 6 sail of the line, with some frigates sailed it is supposed to Trinidad, to cut out the Spanish squadron consisting of five ships of the line."

Married, on Tuesday the 7th ult. Mr. ALEXANDER FALCONER, Attorney at Law, to the agreeable Miss. POLLY HARRIOT WYNNE, of Franklin county, North-Carolina.

EPITAPH.

[*Written by Mr.* Turnbull, *of the* Theatre.]

STOP, Friends! or softly tread this holly ground,
And pass with reverence o'er the sacred bound,
Where low in earth the cold remains are laid
Of Elinor, a wife and beauteous maid;
Truth flow'd than honey sweeter from her tongue,
And lisping Angels praised her when she sung:
Her wit and beauty all the young admir'd,
And age with her matchless virtue fir'd:
Death had, for once, his mandate disobey'd,
Unwilling to arrest so sweet a maid;
But, judging life unworthy of the care
Of one so fit for Heaven,—he lent her there!

☞ The BOOKS of the Story, Songs, Chorus's, &c. of the Pantomime of Oscar and Malvina, may be had by applying at this Office. Price 9d each.

Petersburg Theatre.

For the BENEFIT *of*

Mrs. SHAW.

This Evening, Feb. 17, 1797, will be performed,

A favourite Comedy, (never acted here) called the

NATURAL SON;

OR,

LOVE's PERPLEXITY.

Between the First and Second Act of the Play, Lucy or Selam's Complaint, by Mr. BARTLETT.

End of the Play, the Comic Song of *Margery Topping*, by Mr. TURNBULL.

To which will be added (for the first time here) a Musical Drama, called the

ADOPTED CHILD;

OR,

The Benevolent Waterman.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Armistead's Tavern—at the Printing Office—at the Office of the Theatre—and of Mrs. Shaw, Bollingbrook Street, next the Theatre.

BOXES 6s. PIT 4s. 6d.

The Doors of the Theatre to be opened at Five o'Clock, and the Performance to begin precisely at half after Six.

Vivat Respublica.

PETERSBURG THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Mr. TURNBULL.

On Monday Evening, Feb. 20, 1797, Will be presented, the admired Comedy called the

School for Scandal.

Between the PLAY and FARCE,
A COMICAL DITTY, called
"*The Poor Old Woman of Eighty.*"
By. Mr. TURNBULL.
The Favourite GLEE,
"*Sigh no more Ladies.*"

By Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Robins, and Mrs. Green.

To which will be added, an admired Farce called

The Midnight Hour.

Translated from the French of
GUERRE OUVERTE;
OU,
RUSE CONTRE RUSE.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Armistead's Tavern—at the Printing Office—at the Office of the Theatre—and of Mr. Turnbull, at Mr. Robertson's, Old-street.

BOXES 6 Shillings—PIT 4s. 6d.

The Doors of the Theatre to be opened at Half past Five o'clock; and the performance to begin at Half past Six.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder,

on Wednesday the 22d of this month,

THE remaining part of the Lease of that GARDEN, on New street, lately occupied by Robert Scott, deceased—The Lease expires the 26th of December 1798; it is subject to a ground-rent of 8l. per annum—There is on the Lot two good Houses, moveable at the expiration of the Lease, or sooner if the purchaser makes it convenient. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

JAMES BUCHANAN, Adm'r
2* of Robert Scott, deceased.

Petersburg, Feb. 16, 1797.

J. & F. Newcomb,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following Article:

Prime Jamaica SUGARS.
Loaf, ditto.
Best Green COFFEE.
Old Jamaica RUM.
New-England, ditto.
French and Apple BRANDY.
Lisbon and Teneriffe WINE.

ALSO,

An elegant assortment of Ladies Necklaces, Lockets, Chains, and Ear Drops—and an assortment of Tea-Boards and Waiters. All of which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

Petersburg, Feb 15, 1797. tf

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of Land in Dinwiddie county, containing 203 acres, and being about fifteen miles from Petersburg and four from the court house. For terms apply to Mr. Henry Thweatt, near Petersburg, or the subscriber in Halifax county.

THOMAS THWEATT.

Halifax, Feb. 16, 1797. 4*

Petersburg, February 15, 1797.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Inspection of Tobacco is again opened at BARKSDALE'S WAREHOUSE, under the direction of Messrs. Scott & Anderson.

EDWIN FORT, Agent
8 for the Proprietors.

The Partnership of
John Wilder, & Co.

BEING this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to that concern are to make payment to JOHN WILDER, who will settle all claims against the Copartnership.

WILLIAM KNOX.
JOHN WILDER.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the public, and begs leave to inform them, that the business will in future be carried on at the same place by himself. He is under the necessity of requesting all those who stand indebted to the late concern to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to discharge the claims against it.

JOHN WILDER.

Petersburg, February 6, 1797. 6

Sussex, February 15, 1797.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons trusting my wife ELIZABETH MALONE, as I will not be responsible for any contract of hers; she having absconded from my bed—and I do also forewarn all persons, except her father Daniel Raney, from harbouring or entertaining her.

3* JOHN MALONE.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of Land in the county of Chesterfield, containing 220 acres, 90 acres of which is valuable reclaimable marsh, of the balance 70 acres are cleared, the rest woodland very heavily timbered with pine and timber. The land lays upon Appamattox river and Swift creek, being part of Coljuror's Neck. Under proper management the Spad and Herring Fishery would be very valuable—100 acres laid off by itself, is encumbered with the life rent of Mrs. Burton, aged 66. For terms, which will be made easy, apply to M. Robert Walker, at Messrs. Gracie & Anderson's.

JOHN S. RAVENSCROFT.

January 30, 1797 (8t)

Dancing School.

LOUIS ROUSSELL respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Petersburg, Blandford, and its vicinity, that his School will be opened (at the Malons-Hall) on Thursday the 23d instant—Hours of attendance from 9 to 12 o'clock, in the morning, and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon, of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

He will also attend ten or twelve gentlemen at night.

Mr. Roussell, with the utmost gratitude, returns his most sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Petersburg, Blandford, and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has experienced from them these seven years past, and hopes by his future exertions to merit a continuance of their favours. He begs leave to assure the public that attendance and assiduity may be relied on, and the greatest regard will be paid to decorum.

A line directed to L. R. at Mrs. Armistead's, Blandford, will be duly attended to. Those who intend to send to the above School, are requested to send as soon as possible, as the School will not be kept later than July.

Petersburg, February 1797. 4

NOTICE.

AS I expect to leave this place in a short time, all persons who are indebted to me on my own account, or on account of LEE and TARPLEY, are requested to come forward and discharge their respective balances, as no indulgence will be granted after the first day of April next. In my absence Mr. Joseph P. Pool is authorised to receive payment for any debts due as above, and grant discharges for the same. All those who have demands against me, are requested to come forward, that they may be settled.

JOHN LEE.

Petersburg, February 9 1797. eotf

The Co-partnership of
WILLIAM CLARK, & Co.

Is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

IT is earnestly requested that all those indebted to said concern, may immediately come forward and pay off their accounts to HUGH GORDON or FRANCIS H. IRBY, who are fully empowered to receive the same.

WILLIAM CLARK.
HUGH GORDON.

Petersburg, December 31, 1796.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

Extract of a letter from an Auſtria officer to his brother, dated Ollmutz 1796.

"I am at laſt re'ieved, my dea brother, from the painful dutie impoſed upon me; the duties of a charge ſo little conformable to the feelings of my profeſſion. From the ſtation of a ſubaltern, I am now called to go to the field of battle againſt the invaders of my country. Would to God that I may ſhed the laſt drop of my blood in fighting with my fellow ſoldiers, rather than be debaſed again by reſuming the ignominious functions I have ſo long and ſo reluctantly diſcharged at Ollmutz.

"When I was firſt appointed to the guard of the dungeon where gen. La Fayette, La Tour-Maubourg, and Bureau de Puſy, are confined at Ollmutz I gave you a diſcription of their priſon, their ſuff rings, and their perſons. I muſt retrace here again a part of that lamentable picture, and ſupply what I have omitted.

"The ſtate priſon of Ollmutz was formerly an ancient convent belonging to Jeſuits, now converted into immenſe barracks. The aſpect of the dungeons, vaulted above and below, is towards the ſouth; in front is a very high terrace or rampart. They are on a level with a corridor, which itſelf is level with a great ſquare court, ſurrounded by very high buildings, from which there is no other iſſue, except through a great archway, the door of which is ſhut after beat of retreat; and under which there is, day and night, a guard of thirty men, whoſe chief employment is to prevent any one from paſſing or repaſſing, without making him undergo the moſt ſevere examination. The are alſo two other corps de guard, within view of the dungeons, which ſupply ſentinels ordered to watch, not only over the priſoners, but alſo over the two ſentinels on the terrace. Theſe two laſt ſentine s are to lend an attentive ear to, and give immediate notice of all that paſſes, and not to anſwer any queſtion. One of the priſoners ſervants having attempted to ſpeak from a window to a fellow-ſufferer, was confined three months with his window ſhut, upon bread and water. There are beſides three other ſentinels in the corridor.

"Beſides many other inconveniencies, the ſituation of the dungeon is rendered more unwholeſome by the vicinity of barracks on one ſide, and the common neceſſary houſes on the other, the damp of which is ſo great as to cauſe the walls of the cells, where the priſoners are confined, to be covered with ſalt-petre. The ſtagnated waters of the Morawa, cloſe to them, not only breed innumerable ſwarms of inſects, and thick vapours; but that branch which paſſes along the walls, under their windows, being, by its depth, favorable to carrying off the filth, &c. of the city, has become its common ſewer; to which circumſtances is attributed the reputed inſalubrity of the town. Add to this, that the neareſt buildings are, on one ſide, the military; on the other, the city hoſpital

"The outward walls are ſix feet thick; the partitions between the cells, four. M. and Madame La Fayette are confined in two of them; their two daughters *(who are not ſuffered to ſpend more than ſix or ſeven hours a day with their parents)* occupy a narrow ſlip, ſeparated from their's, which contains only a miſerable mattraſs. La Tour-Maubourg, and Bureau-de-Puſy, are ſhut up in two other ſeparate dungeons. They receive the air by an opening four feet ſquare, which ſtill is obſtructed by double iron bars, placed croſſways, at ſome diſtance from each other, ſo as to make it impoſſible to diſtinguiſh the priſoners from the outſide. The doors are double, both locked; the outward one, faſtened at top and bottom, beſides the lock, by two enormous padlocks.

"The chief command of the dungeons belongs to the Major of the place, under whom is a Lieutenant of the garriſon, who, when once in his office, changed, but in caſe of ſickneſs, or to join the army. Immediately under theſe is a Corporal and ſoldier, whoſe principal employment is to bring the priſoners their food.

"The cells of the dungeons are never opened but one at a time, in the preſence of an officer, while the guard is under arms, in battle array, within the corridor, the door of which is ſhut; a ſentinel places his hre'ock croſs the opening of the door, while another, his drawn ſebre in his right hand, holds the door with his left. The door is in this manner opened four times a day; the priſoner takes his repaſt in preſence of the Officer and the Prevoſt, who never forget to examine if the double bars of the window, the door, and every thing is ſafe. After the laſt meal of the priſoners, at 9 o'clock, the lamps are extinguiſhed, and they have been deprived of the tinder-boxes allowed them at their arrival, in caſe of ſudden ſickneſs. Their food is rendered diſguſting, by the dirty manner in which it is prepared by the common cook of the barracks: they are only allowed a pewter ſpoon; knives and forks not being permitted. At firſt their drink was brought to them in bottles, and they drank out of a glaſs; but at preſent, by a refinement of precaution, they are only allowed wooden or earthen veſſels to drink it out of, which afterwards are placed on the windows of the corridor, where they expoſed to duſt, inſects, &c. ſerving the ſoldies beſides for whatever purpoſes they chuſe.

"Having been ſtript before of their watches, razors, plate, and every little article of convenience or cleanlineſs; they were ſtill deprived of pen, ink, paper, even of the letters from their friends and families; and it was ſignified to them, that *they were ſequeſtrated from the whole world; that they would not hear any more of each other; that they were to forget even their own names, to remember only the particular numbers of their cells.*

"The moſt ſtrict examination was made of their books, and every thing publiſhed ſince 1789, without exception, proſcribed. Among books of an anterior date, the Commandant having caſt his eyes on the firſt page of an hiſtory of Greece, and finding the words *Liberty* and *Republic*, immediately condemned it. The Imperial Miniſter went ſtill farther—he ordered the novel of the *Laiſons Dangereuſes*, and the obſervations on the hiſtory of France by Mably, to be taken from them.

"The 3 priſoners are dreſſed in rags, like beggars, their cloathing not having been replaced during more than 4 years in which they have been confined in theſe dungeons. When Madame La Fayette and her daughters arrived, it was neceſſary, for the ſake of decency, that La Fayette ſhould have ſome cloathing: a waiſtcoat and pantaloon of coarſe ſerge were therefore granted; cloth (he was informed) was too coſtly for him. Being unprovided with ſhoes, *one of his daughters contrived to make him a pair of the cloth of an old coat.* La Tour-Maubourg is dreſſed in a waiſtcoat and pantaloon of nankeen, which are quite in tatters, having laſted him the whole time of his confinement.

"Such have been my dear brother, for upwards of 4 years paſt, the ſufferings of theſe unfortunate men! and all the horrors of ſuch a captivity have not been able to deter three heroic females, hardly eſcaped out of the dungeons of Robeſpierre, from plunging again in the more frightful dungeons of Ollmutz to alleviate the miſeries of a father and a huſband! In obſerving the calm fortitude of the three priſoners, it is impoſſible not to conclude them innocent; or were it otherwiſe, what crime can be adequate to ſuch puniſhment? Much as theſe lamentable ſcenes have diſtreſſed me, my dear brother, I ſtill feel ſome comfort in the reflection that the diſhonour of this unparalleled perſecution neither falls principally on my Country, nor my Sovereign, who in the words he addreſſed to Madame La Fayette, *that the liberation of her huſband did not depend on himſelf alone and that his hands were bound*, confirms what I heard many times from the priſoners, that *their moſt implacable enemies were to be found in the Britiſh Cabinet.*"

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOR, *Eſq; of Mount Airy, Virginia,*

A beautiful GREY, full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the enſuing Seaſon at my Stable, in Greenſville county, 45 miles from Peterſburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Seaſon, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money muſt be paid at the ſtable door, and the Five Guineas may be diſcharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1ſt day of Auguſt, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. Good and extenſive paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been ſo often publiſhed, that it is unneceſſary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greenſville, January 28, 1797. 10tf

The noted thorough bred HORSE

MELSAR,

BRED by Col. John Hoſkins, of King & Queen county, now in high perfection, will ſtand at my ſtable in Brunſwick county, four miles above the court-houſe; will cover Mares the enſuing ſeaſon at the moderate price of FIVE GUINEAS the ſeaſon; but may be diſcharged by the payment of Sixteen Dollars by the firſt day of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS (caſh) the leap, or THIRTY TWO DOLLARS to enſure a Mare with Foal, and one half dollar to the Groom. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March, and will expire on the tenth day of Auguſt. Good and extenſive paſturage, well enclоſed, gratis, and the greateſt care taken of Mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes. Mares will be ſent if required, and Boys ſent with the Mares will be found their board gratis.

MELZAR will be ſix years old next April; he is a fine bay, well marked, full ſixteen hands high; his form and points will ſtand the teſt of the moſt critical obſerver. MELZAR was got by the imported Horſe Old Medley, his dam by Old Wildair, his grandam by the imported Horſe Vampeer, out of Col Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fiſher; Vampeer was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grandam by Partner, his great grandam by Greyhound, and bred by Mr Crofts of Barforth.

BURWELL WILKES

Brunſwick, February 6, 1797. 4m

THE NOTED IMPORTED HORSE

DARE-DEVIL,

Full ſixteen hands high, beautifully FORMED *and* MARKED,

STANDS the enſuing SEASON at my ſtable in Dinwiddie county, and will be let to Mares, at SIX GUINEAS the Seaſon, which may be diſcharged by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS on or before the 1ſt day of October next, Two Guineas and a half the leap to be paid down, and Ten Guineas to enſure a mares being with foal with a dollar to the groom, for a mare out to the horſe. Thoſe perſons who put by inſurance and part with their mares before the time of foaling, to be anſwerable for the ſame.

As DARE-DEVIL,

Is admitted by all unprejudiced perſons to be at leaſt equal to any Horſe now on the continent, or ever was, a lengthy detail of his PEDIGREE, I preſume is unneceſſary; ſuffice it therefore to ſay he was got by Magnet, his dam Hebe by Chriſolite, out of Proſſepine, a full ſiſter to O'Kelly's Eclipſe, for which conſult the Calleндers, as alſo thoſe of, 90, 91, 92, and 93, for his performances in thoſe years, having run eighteen public races, and proved ſucceſsfull in thirteen of them, beſides a number of hard rubs, as a trial horſe.—In order that gentlemen of the Turf may have an opportunity of having early colts, the Seaſon will commence on the 15th day of February, and end as uſual. Extenſive paſturage, gratis, but will not be liable for accidents of any kind.

WILLIAM STARK, Jun.

February 6, 1797. (ep tf.)

For *Liverpool*,

THE SHIP

MONTEZUMA,

WILLIAM HOWARD, Maſter,

Burthen 600 Hogſheads Tobacco,

NOW loading at CITY POINT, will ſail by the firſt of March, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged. For freight of the remainder, or for paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

ROBERT MOORE.

Who has imported in the above ſhip QUEENS WARE in Crates, LIVERPOOL SALT in Sacks, &c. &c.

Peterſburg, Feb 3, 1797.

BAR-IRON,

By the Ton,

For Sale by

ROBERT MOORE.

Peterſburg, January 17, 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of HUNTER & SPAIN, for dealings at their Store in Brunſwick, and to SPAIN, HUNTER, & Co. for dealings at their Store in St. Tammany, are earneſtly requeſted to be ſpeedy in making payment to the ſubſcriber, who is in poſſeſſion of the Books, Bonds, Notes, and Accounts—as the whole of the out-ſtanding debts will indiſcriminately be lodged in an Attorney's hand; to bring ſuit thereon by the firſt day of March next: the nature of the above Companies buſineſs not admitting of farther indulgence.

JAMES CREIGHTON.

Brunſwick county, Nov. 10, 1796. tf

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have Juſt Received and now for opening,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

comprehending almoſt every uſeful and faſhionable article, which they are determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready payment.

Peterſburg, October 28, 1796. (tf.)

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined buſineſs in the Town of Peterſburg, has removed his office to his houſe ſituated on the lower end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earneſtly wiſhes to adjuſt all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceaſed, and as ſurviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the ſtate about ſix months hence, he gives this public notice, to thoſe who have any juſt claims againſt ſaid firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwiſe this notice ſhall be plea in bar—and thoſe perſons who cannot make it convenient to diſcharge their accounts immediately, are requeſted to give their bonds. Every poſſible indulgence will be given to thoſe who amicably adjuſt their accounts.

Peterſburg, October 31, 1796.

C. MASSENBURG,

RETURNS thanks to the public in general and his friends in particular, for paſt favours. Being anxious of ſettling his accounts up to the laſt year, earneſtly requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him by bond or open account to call and make payment—Thoſe concerned will ſee the neceſſity of this meaſure, as the buſineſs in future will be conducted under the firm of

Maſſenburg & Maſſenburg,

at GALEN'S HEAD,

Croſs Street,

Where they have for ſale a general aſſortment of genuine MEDICINES, that are warranted.

Alſo Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Spaniſh Arnotto, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Oil Olives, &c. &c.—and a quantity of the beſt RED and PALE BARK, that will be ſold low by the 100 weight.

Peterſburg, January 18, 1797.

YOUNG HYSON TEA,

Of a Superior Quality, juſt come to Hand,

And for Sale by the Subſcriber.

WILLIAM SHARP.

Peterſburg, Jan. 20, 1797.

John Ellis,

Has received by different arrivals from Europe, and will be offered for ſale, by wholeſale and retail, on Monday next, in the houſe formerly occupied by HUGH HUNTER, deceaſed, and immediately oppoſite Halliday and Stone's ſtore, in Old ſtreet,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING of almoſt every article in the Dry Good line, either uſeful or ornamental; having ſelected his goods from the different manufactories, he is enabled to diſpoſe of them on ſuch terms, as muſt render them an object to thoſe, who conceive it their intereſt to purchaſe with caſh

N. B. Country merchants will be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Peterſburg, Oct. 20, 1796. (tf)

January 20, 1797.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, a Mulatto Woman named LETTY, rather tall, well made, about 30 years old, and has a buſhy head of hair. I lately purchaſed her of Doctor Manlove. She had a variety of clothes, and among them a ſuit of common printed cotton, a blue jacket, and brown fluff quilt. I expect ſhe is now loitering about this town, or at Mr. Le Meſſurier's Mills. I will give Two Dollars for her if taken within the corporation, and Four Dollars if taken out of town, on her being delivered to me living in Blandford.

JOSEPH COOPER.

Will be offered for ſale,

At the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Dinwiddie county, on Cox Road, 8 miles from Peterſburg, on the laſt Thurſday in March next,

15 likely Virginia born

SLAVES,

Among which is an excellent Carpenter, a valuable pair of Sawyers, and ſeveral likely Boys and Girls. The above Negroes will be ſold for Caſh only.

The ſubſcriber wiſhes to ſell alſo the aforeſaid PLANTATION (STERLING-CASTLE) which is in good order for croping, and hath at this time a good crop of Wheat growing thereon, from about 60 buſhels of ſeed, all ſown on good Land. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately, or the enſuing fall, as beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Terms, one third Caſh, and the time and mode payment of the remaining two thirds, made eaſy and agreeable to the purchaſer.

JOHN VERELL.

January 28, 1797. 10tf

N. & J. EUSTIS,

Have juſt received,

A CARGO of Turks Iſland and Liverpool SALT, a few Crates of Liverpool Ware.—Alſo a freſh aſſortment of COTTON CARDS, SOLE LEATHER, FRENCH BRANDY, India Cottons, GERMAN OZNABURGS, Bags of PEPPER, a parcel of Coarſe SHOES in Barrels, New-England RUM, in Hogſheads and Barrels, &c.—All which will be ſold very low, for Caſh or Tobacco.

Peterſburg, January 26, 1796.